

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLY. HIRSH DOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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Two lines of small matter, or its equivalent in space,  
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**A CHANGE.**  
The subscriber having purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by S. O. Spaulding, takes this method of informing the citizens of Janesville and the country generally that he will keep a full assortment of

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,**

**SILVER WARE PLATED WARE**

**Spectacles, &c., &c.,**

at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. He pledges them he will give them better bargains than he can find in the city or state.

Having had several years experience as a practical

**WATCH REPAIRER,**

four of which in this city, I can safely promise those having watches for repair that if they are trusted to my care I will do them justly, and my charges will be moderate.

**Clocks and Jewelry carefully and neatly repaired.**

**EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.**

**On hand for old gold and silver.**

**J. A. DENELL.**

In taking leave of my numerous customers, I can cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. J. A. Denell, to their confidence, and as worthy of patronage from all who require any goods in his line. I shall be on hand most of the time at the old stand until spring. Those interested will please give me a call.

**S. O. SPAULDING.**

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street.

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Wholesale and Retail Bookeller and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

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Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store, Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

**M. B. JOHNSON,**

Dentist. Office in Jackson's 3 story block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

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Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street.

**WILLARD REHRILL,**

Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner. Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

**ELMER & FRASE,**

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers' block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

**T. M. ATHERTON,**

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**G. W. WHITTENDEN, M. D.,**

Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight depot.

**SANFORD A. HUDSON,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

**H. A. PATTERSON,**

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer. Loan & Express Office.

**J. M. JAY,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

**I. O. O. F.,**

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday Evening of each week.

**W. D. SILVERMAN, M. D.,**

Physician, located at N. Pliny's Hotel, Janesville, Wis., in all branches of the profession. Particular attention paid to chronic cases.

**BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,**

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money.

**W. ROBINSON,**

Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with drawings, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block.

**BRUSHES!**

**White Wash Brushes,**

**ALL SIZES, ALL KINDS!**

**PAINT BRUSHES,**

**SHOE BRUSHES,**

**SCRUB BRUSHES,**

**VARNISH BRUSHES,**

**MARKING BRUSHES,**

**HAIR BRUSHES,**

**TOOTH BRUSHES,**

**LATHER BRUSHES,**

**NAIL BRUSHES,**

**STENCIL BRUSHES,**

**COUNTER BRUSHES,**

**HORSE BRUSHES,**

**CLOTH BRUSHES,**

**The great Depot for BRUSHES is at**

**Tallman & Collins.**

**Adolph Oshwaldt,**

No. 100 Lake Street, Chicago,

PREMIUM Wagon and Horse Jewelry, manufacturer of all kinds of

HAIR JEWELRY, BRACELETS,

NECKLACES, EAR DROPS, PINS,

&c., &c. WIGS, TOUPEES, BAN-

DEANS, SWITZERS, ETC.

The following measures must be taken

to insure the best results:

1. The round of the head. 2. From the forehead to the crown of the head.

3. From the crown of the head to the back of the head.

4. From the back of the head to the neck.

5. From the neck to the shoulders.

6. From the shoulders to the arms.

7. From the arms to the hands.

8. From the hands to the feet.

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12. From the hips to the waist.

13. From the waist to the chest.

14. From the chest to the neck.

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17. From the face to the mouth.

18. From the mouth to the chin.

19. From the chin to the jaw.

20. From the jaw to the throat.

21. From the throat to the larynx.

22. From the larynx to the trachea.

23. From the trachea to the bronchi.

24. From the bronchi to the lungs.

25. From the lungs to the heart.

26. From the heart to the aorta.

27. From the aorta to the arteries.

28. From the arteries to the capillaries.

29. From the capillaries to the veins.

30. From the veins to the vena cava.

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**J. A. DENELL,**

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,**

**SILVER WARE PLATED WARE**

**Spectacles, &c., &c.,**

at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. He pledges them he will give them better bargains than he can find in the city or state.

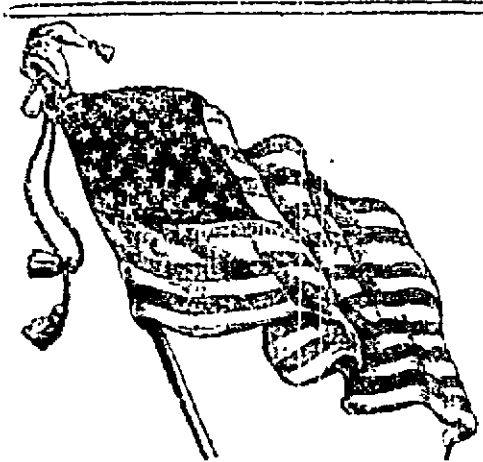
Having had several years experience as a practical

**WATCH REPAIRER,**









Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Recent events have demonstrated the urgent necessity of increasing the Union Army...

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

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Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

In the great national emergency that is upon us, the people look to the President to preserve the government...

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

Among the many accounts of the fighting, before Richmond, we find the following in relation to an active and severe fight, in which the Fifth Wisconsin took a conspicuous part...

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

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To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

Mr. Grimes gave notice of a bill authorizing the President to call out the militia of all the States, without regard to color. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that when the President called out the militia he may specify the period they are to serve, and the militia so collected shall be mustered in with organizations conforming to that prescribed for volunteers.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill authorizing an arrangement with the West Indian authorities to take all negroes taken from captured slaves, the negroes so colonized to cause no subsequent expense to the United States. The treasury note bill passed the house to-day, and will be a law as soon as signed. It authorizes the issue of \$150,000,000 more treasury notes, \$25,000,000 to be in denominations less than five dollars.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

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Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

At a meeting of the directors of the American Express Company, held in New York, July 9, 1862, it was unanimously resolved that any of their present employees who may promptly enlist under the recent call for troops, shall continue to receive one-half of their pay during their term of service in the war, and their situation restored to them on their return. Two thousand men are in the regular employ of this company, at an average salary of \$600 per annum.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

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To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Proclamation.

To Rent. J. A. DENELL. J. A. DENELL. J. A. DENELL.

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE. HASEBEN REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK.

NEW MUSIC! SKEADABLE, Comic Song and Chorus. BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

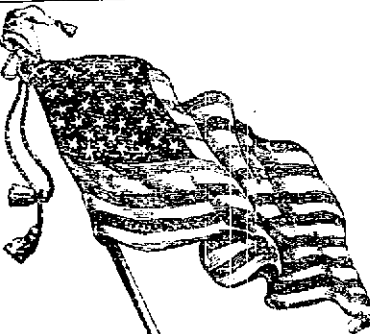
BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE. REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK.

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Wherefore the foe but falls before  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Recent events have demonstrated the urgent necessity of increasing the United States Army, in order that the war may be vigorously prosecuted, and the insurrection speedily suppressed. A large area of territory has been won by our brave soldiers; the rebels are again free and under the protection of our flag; and the enemy to our constitution and government has gathered his forces at the rebel capital, in large numbers, and there makes a desperate stand; foreign interference is threatened by the publication of the two military European empires. In this emergency, the President of the United States has once more called upon the loyal states for more troops. They must be furnished. Soon can the last death-blow be dealt to this abhorred rebellion, if the loyal people of the north will energetically follow up the work they have so ably begun. Our government, our constitution, the success of the past, the greatness of our country, even our very homes, are at stake. Let us, therefore, to insure a speedy termination of the war, and to protect us against foreign interference, you will voluntarily and unhesitatingly make still greater sacrifices. You will not leave our brave brothers without the assistance they call for!

By recent orders of the War Department, every new volunteer will receive an amount of money sufficient to supply the immediate wants of those whom he may leave behind dependent upon him.

Soldiers are wanted to fill the regiments already in the field.

For every accepted volunteer to join a regiment in the field, a premium of three dollars will be paid.

Every such volunteer will receive upon enlistment and before he leaves the state, twenty-five dollars, a part of the \$100 bounty.

Every such volunteer, upon joining his regiment, will receive further, one month's pay (\$18) in advance.

Every such volunteer, having a family dependent upon him for their support, will receive from the state five dollars per month.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the several regiments now in the field. In the absence of such recruiting officers, volunteers may apply to the Adjutant General in person at the office of the Adjutant General at Madison, or they may apply in writing to the Adjutant General, stating the regiment they wish to join, and enclosing a certificate of a resident physician that upon examination they are found fit for service, whereupon transportation to Madison and from thence to their regiments will be furnished to them.

Under the call of the President new regiments will be organized to the number of five in our state.

For every accepted volunteer for a new regiment a premium of ten dollars will be paid.

Each such volunteer will receive, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, before he leaves the state, the sum of thirteen dollars, (being one month's pay in advance) and the further sum of twenty-five dollars, (being one-fourth of the \$100 bounty) in advance, making together the sum of \$38.

The foregoing applies to the twentieth regiment, now in process of organization, and every volunteer joining that or any previously organized regiment, having a family dependent upon him for their support, will receive \$5 per month from the state.

The organization of the five new regiments will be speedily commenced.

In the meantime, let every brave and patriotic man in Wisconsin who is willing voluntarily to come to our country's aid, at once offer himself and join any of the regiments now in the field, or the 20th, now being organized. Let every man when circumstances prevent from going himself to the battle field, aid and assist in recruiting. The government wishes a vigorous prosecution and a speedy termination of the war. To do this it must have a larger army than it has at present, and must have it soon. Arise, then, fellow citizens, make us a new army, one that will, in response to the call, vigorously and without delay, do down to the world the traitors who have so long defied our country.

All enlistments will be for three years or during the war.

Many soldiers belonging to regiments in the field, who have been furloughed on account of sickness or wounds, have recovered so far as to be fit for duty, but still linger in the state. I call upon all such to report themselves at once to the Adjutant General's office, and receive their bounty, and to show to the world the loyalty and patriotism of our people.

I further call upon all loyal citizens, who may know of such soldiers in their localities, to report them at once to the office of the Adjutant General.

I hereby call the attention of the several towns and sections in this state to sections 6 and 11 of chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes, and chapter 362 of the laws of 1850, making it the duty of the assessors to make out and return a "militia list" of all free able-bodied male persons between the ages of 15 and 45 in their respective towns, between the first Monday of July and the first Monday of September of the present year, and providing for a penalty of between \$50 and \$100 for neglect of duty. Assessors will be expected to perform their duties strictly under these provisions of law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal to be hereunto affixed at Madison, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1862.

By the Governor, EDWARD SALOMON.

JOSEPH T. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

Looking Still Better.

Affairs before Richmond look still more cheering. Burnside has formed a junction with McClellan; other reinforcements are continually arriving, and the army is entrenched in a safe position. We hope soon to hear of forward movements.

SALE OF WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.—The proposals for the sale of \$50,000 of Wisconsin state bonds were opened on Monday; \$185,000 were bid at par. The bids all bring at the same rate, the bonds were awarded, pro rata, as follows:

A. W. Greenleaf & Co., \$13,000  
D. Ferguson, Cashier, 8,000  
J. L. Nash, President, 8,000  
Isaac Seymour, 7,000  
Marshall Wiley, 7,000  
Sam'l Marshall, President, 7,000

Tickets for the excursion can be had, in the morning, at the Galena & Chicago railroad ticket office, until the train starts.

We see the following names of members of our 5th regiment mentioned in a dispatch from Philadelphia. Wm. H. Barney, wounded; E. W. Cornish, sick.

Take the Responsibility.

In the great national emergency that is upon us, the people look to the President to preserve the government. He is the repository of the power of the whole people, and is peculiarly their representative. They do not, when sudden peril surrounds them, look so much to congress, or cabinets, or generals of armies, as to the commander-in-chief—the captain of the ship of state. The people instinctively, as well as by reasoning, know that a multitude of counsel is not wanted now: but in its stead the energy, the concentrated will and the prompt action of one mind. So they expect now that Mr. Lincoln will take the responsibility of saving the nation, being clothed with ample powers for that purpose. They grieve to see a divided purpose—allowing one general to pursue one policy, while another adopts a different one; permitting one cabinet officer to repudiate what another enforces; listening to every faction and endeavoring to conciliate all by a middle course. This is ruinous. Better a bad policy vigorously pursued, than a good one murdered by halting timidity. It is no time for half-way schemes—no time for peace and war both—no time for conciliating rebels, or neutrals who are the rebels' best friends. In God's name let the president discard his diet of milk and water, and take strong meat which is the food suited to these times. Does the president know that every time he halts and "waits for something to turn up" to end this rebellion, that he crushes out the lives of thousands of the people? It is so. Take no heed, then, of factions, Mr. President, but trample them under your feet: take the responsibility as Jackson would have done; lean upon the people, give them your confidence, have no concealed policy, be frank, vigorous, firm, daring, and there are a million of brave hearts who will be with you in death or victory, whichever it may be. But, if you fear and tremble, halt and trim sails, and go backward and forward, as the prisms of the hour seem to require—confidence will be lost, and your country and yourself ruined.

This is what one of the people thinks—and he says it with no expectation that it will be seen or heeded by those in power; nevertheless, if all the people would speak what they think, there might be some hope that every means which a state of war puts in the president's hands, would be used without hesitation for the preservation of the country from the ruin which threatens it from traitors within and foes without. He would learn, at least, that it is the will of the people that he alone must take the responsibility of vigorous action.

From Fortress Monroe.

From the New York Tribune.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.

The substance of the news by the Nelly Baker is that the fight of Tuesday was severe, the most so of any, against fearful odds. Still our brave troops drove the enemy before them, until the sign of fresh men was captured a large number of prisoners and took several guns, and in every respect won the day.

Gen. McClellan, in conference with Commander Rogers of the Galena, flag officer of the James river flotilla, having selected Harrison's Bar as the location of the new base, yesterday, the army commenced the very difficult undertaking of withdrawing to that position.

The day was rainy and the weather disagreeable. By night the army was in the position of security and advantage, selected. About six miles from the river, it will be able to hold against any force for any length of time. The situation is one that admits of the fullest co-operation of the gunboats. The position cannot be flanked, by no matter how superior the force, while in front no attacking force can approach without encountering the combined fire of the army and navy.

Supplies of all kinds and in abundance have arrived, and the entire army was in the best possible spirits, even eager for a renewal of the conflict.

The position where the army is now encamped is between eight and ten miles below City Point, on the opposite side, and about six miles from Richmond. This increased distance between the army and Richmond on what it was before is the measure of loss resulting from the week's severe fighting.

From prisoners it is gathered that the loss of the rebels cannot be much short of 30,000; while, from all causes—killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing—ours, it is believed, will not exceed 10,000. The vast superiority of the rebel force is established, and it could not have been much if any less than 200,000.

While the army exhibits nothing approaching demoralization, it has unquestionably become considerably weakened, not in numbers alone, and cannot be expected to assume the offensive without reinforcements. It is a shameful fact that hundreds and thousands of men and officers are loafing throughout the country, on one pretext or another, or no pretext at all, while their presence is so much needed at their posts.

The "day of the land" where the army is now encamped is highly favorable, it being a gradual slope for nearly a mile down to the water's edge. On the extreme elevation, which is known as the Harrison plantation, said to be the birth-place of Ex-President Harrison, with a level country beyond.

From 10 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday night, the sky in the direction of Richmond was illuminated for several miles in extent. An illumination of the city in honor of a victory was the explanation most generally accepted.

Monday, a force from the gunboats landed at City Point and burned the place, together with the wharf and adjacent warehouse, which had been used as shelter by the rebel sharpshooters to annoy boats on their passage up the river.

The James river is filled with vessels and steamers, most of them armed and with stores and supplies. Upward of twenty gunboats are in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing, whose water armament is probably 75 guns of the heaviest description.

General McClellan's first business will be to interpose himself, and for this work supplies of tools have been forwarded. The mails will be forwarded regularly, and Harrison's Landing henceforth takes its place among noted places.

The campaign of the Peninsula closes in what cannot be considered less than a defeat of its object. In all its principal features it has been one of the most remarkable in our history, and it is difficult to heed the lessons it teaches. If heeded, there may be security for the future, though for the past, the loss of life to an extent that never will be told, there can be no compensation.

TALKING PARROTS.—The kind that spoke at Fort Pulaski. "Them's em."

Battle of Golding's Farm—The Fifth Wisconsin in the Fight.

Among the many accounts of the fighting, before Richmond, we find the following in relation to an active and severe fight, in which the Fifth Wisconsin took a conspicuous part.

The general dejection that followed the retirement of our troops after the Chickamauga was particularly relieved by the good news of two considerable successes by the division of Gen. Smith, who held a position on the extreme right, consisting of a line of breastworks and two redoubts.—The left of these redoubts was strongly constructed, and had much annoyed the enemy, who had reason to think if heavy artillery were placed on it they might be compelled to evacuate the high grounds at both New Bridge and Old Tavern. Indeed, it commanded these and other points.

Accordingly, when assured of the success of the wing of their army, the rebels seemed determined to seize the opportunity of advancing upon Smith's redoubt. This day was assigned to Toombs' Georgia Brigade, one of the best organizations in the confederate service. They drove in our pickets about seven o'clock on Friday evening, and advanced with close volleys of musketry, in two lines of battle. Hancock's Brigade, consisting of the Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth Maine, Forty-third New York, and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiments, was immediately under arms, and they had been all day, expecting to join in the contest on the other side. They advanced over a piece of corduroy road, passed the redoubts to the right, and after traversing a bottom or decedivly, formed in line of battle about a third of a mile from the redoubt and on the ascending slope of a hill.

Here they threw themselves on their bellies, so that they could just peep over a crest by rising to their knees, and waited the onslaught of the enemy. The pickets sketched right into the main body, the rebels being well met after them, hoping to capture the whole force, when just as they formed the crest of the hill, Hancock's brigade and Brooks' 6th Vermont gave them a staggering fire. At the same moment the artillery from the redoubt above and below opened upon them and they fell right and left in heaps and files, until the desperation of the Georgians had to be changed to doubt and then to a panic. As they attempted to fall back our men rose to their feet, rushed some distance, and lay down again, pointing in before, and mowing down volleys. The whole fight lasted about an hour, and ended in our hundred dead Georgians being left upon the field. Our loss was exceedingly slight, as our men were not only properly generated, but the regimental officers of this brigade are some of the most efficient in the service—as Col. Cobb, 5th Wisconsin, Col. Burnham, 6th Maine, Col. Vinton, 49th New York, etc.

The following are the casualties in the 5th Wisconsin:

Capt. Horace Walker wounded in the arm with a shell, Capt. Wm. Evans dangerously wounded in the abdomen, Sergt. Morris Mullins wounded in the leg, Wm. Turpin wounded in the knee, James Anderson in the leg, John Tuscum, Jas. Watson, Lewis Cote, Dan'l O. Kiplay, Corporal Roscoe Walker, Corporal R. S. Vanhorn, H. J. Lawton, W. McPeeters, H. O. Saunders, all wounded more or less severely. Total 14.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, July 8th.

It is rumored that the Navy Department will soon place Com. Foote at the head of the new naval expedition, for which vessels are being fitted out to consist chiefly of vessels of the regular navy.

La. Frank Bownell, the avenger of Ellsworth, was not killed as has been reported.

1,113 bales of confiscated cotton sold at auction to-day on account of the government at 21a 3/4 3/4c bringing about \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Special to Post.—Richmond papers of July 4th received and are full of details of the late battle. They claim a victory as the general result, but admit a severe defeat. Tuesday. The Examiner says 15,000 will not cover their losses in killed and wounded during the week. The impression of military men on the Peninsula is that 30,000 would be nearer the mark.

CAIRO, July 8.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—The steamer Sunshine has just arrived from Vicksburg. She left that town on the 2d. The bombardment still continued. The town is deserted except by the military. Gen. Lovell was within two days' march of the town, with about 40,000 men.

The town could be easily taken but we have not force enough to hold it.

The work on the canal is in progress. Four thousand men are employed.

The news from White River, Ark., is not encouraging. Col. Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief has yet reached Gen. Charles. The whole country bordering on White river is in arms, except those who are flying from conscription, which is enforced in the most rigorous manner. Boats are frequently fired on from shore.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

A Winchester letter of the 2d says: Geary had advanced to Big Fort Valley. He had a slight skirmish with the enemy, driving them from the rocks and stone elevations.

Gov. Andrew and Adj. Gen. Schouler have prepared and published a military report of the state, designating the number of men which cities and towns are to furnish to make up the quota.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Gen. McDowell's corps have taken up their line of march for Warrenton, Va.—This movement is preparatory to the prompt concentration of Pope's command.

CAIRO, July 8.

The bombardment of Vicksburg still continues. The city is entirely deserted.—Breckinridge's division had gone there. A large number of Mississippi troops have gone to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—General Mitchell has gone to visit his son at West Point. He is not yet notified of his assignment to any command.

It is charged by some that the senate resolution for the expansion of Senator Simmons to the judiciary committee was purposely to smother it, and that there are some others there quite as deep in the mire as Simmons is.

Congress made another step in the conscription business to-day. As the house had not asked a committee of conference, the senate asked for one. After hours of filibustering, the house agreed to it. The probability is, that a modification of the senate bill will be agreed on, with the addition of an emancipation feature.

In this form of bill there is no doubt of its passage in both houses.

The senate adopted the finance committee's amendment to the tariff bill and passed it.

One amendment provides that all goods in bonded warehouses on the 1st of August, and all goods on shipboard and in public stores at that time shall be required to pay regular duties.

Mr. Grimes gave notice of a bill authorizing the President to call out the militia of all the states, in case of rebellion.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that when the President called out the militia he may specify the period they are to serve, and the militia so collected shall be mustered in with organizations conforming to that prescribed for volunteers.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill authorizing an arrangement with the West Indian authorities to take all negroes taken from captured slaves, the negroes so colonized to cause no subsequent expense to the United States.

The treasury note bill passed the house to-day, and will be a law as soon as signed. It authorizes the issue of \$2,000,000 of treasury notes, \$350,000,000 to be in denominations less than five dollars.

Mr. Kellogg's bill passed, changing Hancock and McDonough counties from the northern to the southern judicial district of Illinois.

The pay and emolument bill cutting down the pay of certain army officers, passed both houses to-day. It cuts off extra forage, extra horses, fuel, servants, etc.

Mr. Bingham's bill for discharging state prisoners has passed the house.

The admission of Western Virginia as a separate state, or any measures to that end, was probably killed for this session by a test vote in the senate to-day, on Wilpelt's motion to take the bill up.

Mr. Trumbull was opposed to it, and proposed making an attachment of the war department stated to-day that an order had been sent out recalling Hunter, in accordance with the demand of Kentucky congressmen. The statement, however, is not believed.

New York, July 8.

Gold has advanced to 12 per cent. premium, and in some cases yet higher, there being rumors of an export duty which is said by the Express to be improbable.

MINNAPOLIS, July 7, 10 A. M.

All negroes taken by the United States military authorities are at work on the fortifications. Loyal men when found will be paid for the services of their slaves, but those known to be rebels will be confiscated.

Mrs. Galloway, wife of the late Memphis postmaster, Galloway, was arrested yesterday for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the rebels. Several letters from men in the army and persons were found, also letters addressed to rebel Generals being found in her house. In accordance with the late military order, preparations were immediately made to put her outside the federal lines. Should she return she will be treated as a spy.

Several copies of the Grenada Appeal of the 3d, were in the city yesterday. A gentleman who left Grenada on Tuesday last, reports the following: Large numbers of confederate troops are going from Tupelo, late Beauregard's headquarters, to Water Springs, about forty miles south of Holly Springs.

Breckinridge's division had gone to Vicksburg. A large number of Mississippi troops were sent to Richmond. It was rumored at Grenada, the day before our informant left, that Price was somewhere on the Mississippi Central railroad, between Grenada and Grand Junction, and would retake Memphis.

The steamers Sunshine and W. H. Brown from Vicksburg, yesterday, bring meagre intelligence, as follows:

Bombardment of the batteries continues slowly. Com. Porter had some twenty mortars in position below the town, and Com. Davis six above. The batteries replied slowly to the fire of the mortars. The water will probably be let into the canal on Sunday.

The town is abandoned by the inhabitants, and occupied by a garrison of 25,000 confederate troops under Van Dorn.

Arkansas news, from the Little Rock Gazette of the 23th ult., says the federals have evacuated Indian Bay, St. Charles and the whole of the lower White River, and general Curtis left Batesville, crossed the Black river, and are marching towards Crowley's ridge, with a view of getting to Crowley's ridge and reaching the Mississippi.

Gen. S. H. Hempstead, of Little Rock, died on the 23th.

Gen. Hindman has issued a strong appeal to the people of the state, dated the 21st ult., and announces his determination to annoy the enemy in every possible way, with an organized army. He calls upon the people to do the same, and closes by saying, "Our army in the field is the people—will you do your duty? Troublous times are in store for the invaders west of the Mississippi."

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

The Washington conception of the feeling with regard to the present position of our military affairs may be gathered from a meeting yesterday, at the house of Secretary Seward, to consult, as to the best means for stimulating enlistments in their State, and that as a first result of this meeting, three New York members, Driven, Van Valkenburg and Pomeroy, asked leave of absence from the House for the balance of the session this morning, that they might go home to aid in raising troops.

Mr. Driven made a farewell speech, in which he said they were acting in accordance with the express request of the President, and that they would remain in the army, and in providing for carrying on the war, and urging the passage of a bill he had intended to introduce for the enlistment and arming slaves for service in erecting fortifications, intrenching and siege works, and granting them their freedom.

Mr. Chandler's resolution in the senate, calling for all orders the President has given Gen. McClellan from the 22d of February, when he ordered him to advance on Manassas, down to the present time, the numbers of his army, and its reinforcements from November 1st, is intended to bring out evidence known to exist, that McClellan has several times disobeyed the president's order, and thus, as anti-McClellan men claim, helped bring on the disaster.

Thus far the anti-McClellan party has been saying very little of the McClellan paper, but they have been loud and fierce in their attacks upon the administration, and particularly on Secretary Stanton, whose instant removal they demand. The attacks on Stanton are regarded as indirect attacks on the President, and hence his friends are coming to the rescue, and want the facts known.

The vessels in James River are formed into a separate squadron, distinct from that of Commodore Goldsborough, blockading the coast. Capt. Wilkes is ordered to command the river squadron, and left for his post this afternoon.

The Senate debate on Harris' bill providing provisional governments for seceded States brought Chandler out in a speech on the same subject, in which he severely criticized Mr. Harris, and declared that the whole thing was a gross and deliberate attempt to bring about a permanent delay on the Potomac and coming down to his delays at Yorktown and before Richmond. On the same bill Cowan made a most remarkable speech, coming as near as it could to being an actual plea for secession. He avowed unqualifiedly that if the people of a State

really decided to leave the Union, we had no power to keep the state in. The whole line of his argument was in that direction. Garrett Davis earned forgiveness for a large portion of his past errors, on this occasion. Springing promptly to his feet as Cowan closed, he protested emphatically against such doctrine, declaring the power of Congress full and unquestioned on the subject.

Wilkinson cornered Cowan by several home questions, which Cowan dodged for a time, but finally broke down, and declined to answer.

Summer attempted to get the bill amended so as to provide against making the execution of such laws of seceded States as those North Carolina ones, forbidding the education of negroes incumbent on provisional governments.

A lengthy debate ensued on this point. The matter was left undecided.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, June 9.

Latest by the Great Eastern: London markets—Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except corn, which has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Lord Brougham explained his speech in the house of lords on American affairs, that he merely wished, as fellow christians, to remonstrate with the Americans in the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

The Morning Post's editorial contends that the matter of confederate movements in Virginia have compelled immense armies to be sent for its conquest to cease the offensive and content themselves with acting on the defensive.

The city article of the Daily News regards the latest news as pretending the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In the house of lords, Lord Brougham deplored the continuance of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle and come to some understanding with the rebels.

The house of commons Mr. Hopwood asked if the government intended to take steps as a mediator.

Lord Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the government to take steps for their relief, but interference in American affairs would only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediation when a fitting opportunity presented itself.

After another debate on fortifications the government bill was read a second time by 158 to 56.

The operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and the government was finally called upon to try and re-establish the confidence of the southern planters in Lincoln.

The marriage of Princess Alice took place this day the Great Eastern sailed.

New York, July 9.

A letter to the Tribune dated James River, July 7th, says: The veteran forces of Burnside have formed a junction with the beleaguered army of McClellan. General Burnside had made all his preparations for an advance inland from Newberne, and on Tuesday last the command to advance was to have been given, but on that day dispatches were received which changed the completion of things. They announced the result of the series of battles before Richmond and urged Burnside to send a part of his force to McClellan.

Not an hour was lost in answering the call. Orders were carried in hot haste. Freight and armament was discharged from vessels and all were coaled, watered and provisioned at once. On Wednesday, all were aboard and that morning at daylight the flag boat, with Burnside and staff aboard, started down the Neuse River; but another budget of dispatches was sent after the boat had gone a few miles, and the signal was given for the fleet to put back. A swift boat was immediately sent to Fort Johnston by way of the canal to Gen. Coates, Biggs Chief Quartermaster, with letters to the commanding General. The answer being received in due time; anchors were again weighed, and led by the general himself, the fleet again sailed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Special to World.—Intelligence from the James river has been received here to the effect that yesterday the rebels fired into the mail boat Juniata, on her way to headquarters, killing two men on board and wounding six. The shot was from a 6-pound field piece. The gunboats failed to find any movement of the rebels on the river, or any rebel troops or any indications of any attempt to build batteries.

Surgeon General Hammond returned from the army of the Potomac, to-day, and represents it as being in excellent condition, and all the wounded well cared for.

Dr. Oliver, the refugee from Richmond, states that it will be impossible for the rebels to hold out much longer at Richmond, on account of the scarcity of medicines and provisions.

Late Richmond papers received here say that Richmond is so full of sick and wounded soldiers, that those who fell into their hands from the Union forces, are cared for in the fields by the city.

New York, July 9th.

A special to Tribune says:

Just at the close of the session of the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced giving the President complete power to call out the militia of the country, whenever he might deem it necessary; and when the call is made they are not to be exempt on account of color, caste, or nativity. The President is to organize them into regiments or other divisions as he sees fit. Gov. Boutwell has accepted the appointment of commissioner of internal revenues under the tax law tendered him three or four days ago.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th calls Tuesday's battle the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts. Magrader's command was ordered to charge the strongest of the federal batteries. The officers and men went down by the hundreds, while the horrors of the battle were increased by the continuous broadsides from the enemy's gunboats. The carnage from the withering fire of the federal artillery and gunboats was dreadful. The wheel line wavered and fell back to the cover of the woods, twice again was the effort made to carry the position with the same result.

The Examiner says the battle field, surveyed through the cold rain, Wednesday a. m., presented scenes too shocking to dwell upon without a quail. The woods as fields were on the western side covered with our dead, in all degrees of violent mutilation, while in the woods on the east lay in about equal numbers, the blue uniformed bodies of the enemy, many of the latter were still alive, having been left by friends in indecent haste to escape. The enormous shells thrown by the gunboats eight inches in width by twenty-three in

length. The ravage of these monsters were everywhere discernible through the forest, long avenues being cut through the tree tops and great trees, three and four feet thick, burst open and split into shreds.

CORCORAN, N. E., July 8.

Revolutions have passed the legislature, unanimously pledging the Granite State to furnish her full quota of soldiers under the late call. Meetings are being held to encourage volunteering in all parts of the state.







**To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.**

*To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.*

To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.  
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.  
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowl.  
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.  
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

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**EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF**  
**VERMIN.**

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 "Free from Poisons."  
 "Not dangerous to the Human Family."  
 "Rats do not die on the premises."  
 "They come out of their holes to die."  
 "They are the only infallible remedies known."  
 "12 years and more established in New York City."

Used by the City Post Office.  
Used by the city prisons and station houses.  
Used by the city steamers, ships, &c.  
Used by the city hospitals, almshouses, &c.  
Used by the city hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas  
Used by the boarding houses, &c., &c.  
Used by more than 50,000 private families.

**See one or two specimens of what is**  
**everywhere said by the People, Editors,**  
**Dealers, &c.**

**HOUSEKEEPERS**—troubled with vermin, need  
no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Extermination  
We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost  
we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they ef-  
fect nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath

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**ECKER & STOFFER.**

**Costar's** **RAT, ROACH, &c.,**  
**Costar's** **EXTERMINATOR**

**Costar's** Red-Bug Exterminator.  
**Costar's**  
**Costar's** **ELECTRIC POWDER**  
For Insects, &  
in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 boxes, bottles and flasks, and  
in 5 sizes, for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c. &c.

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PUBLIC PRINTING. Scaled Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of the Wisconsin, for the printing of the laws of the State.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that at the regular meeting of the common council of the city of Janesville, in the year 1882, the following resolution was adopted.

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CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. William Henderson against David D. Richards, Jacob O. Jones and Ann Jones.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. Charles Barker against Walter O. Clark and Sarah O. Clark.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. William T. Burgess against David Pratt.

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